

# Considering Integrated Safeguards and the State-Level Concept in the Development of Equipment and Techniques for Safeguards

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# Introduction – The Evolution of Safeguards

	CSA	AP	IS
	1971 *	1997 *	>1999
	INFCIRC/153	NFCIRC/540	--
Basic principle	NMAC	extended declaration by state CA	
Measures	Detect diversion of nucl. mat.	Verify absence of undecl. material and activities	Combination of traditional and strengthened measures



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\*) Year of approval by IAEA Board of Governors

# Integrated Safeguards in the EU



- Euratom Treaty → EC takes role of safeguards authority as a RSAC (INFCIRC/193)
- New Partnership Approach agreed between EC and IAEA (1992), e.g.
  - Joint inspections
  - Sharing of documents and data
  - Joint use of equipment
- Broader Conclusion drawn for all 24 NNWS with significant nuclear activities
- Introduction of IS in 2010

## Changes through IS:

- Reduced timeliness goals for verification of nuclear material
- Reduced verification requirements for less sensitive types of facilities
- Principle of unpredictability

# Role of Equipment for IS Implementation – Example 1

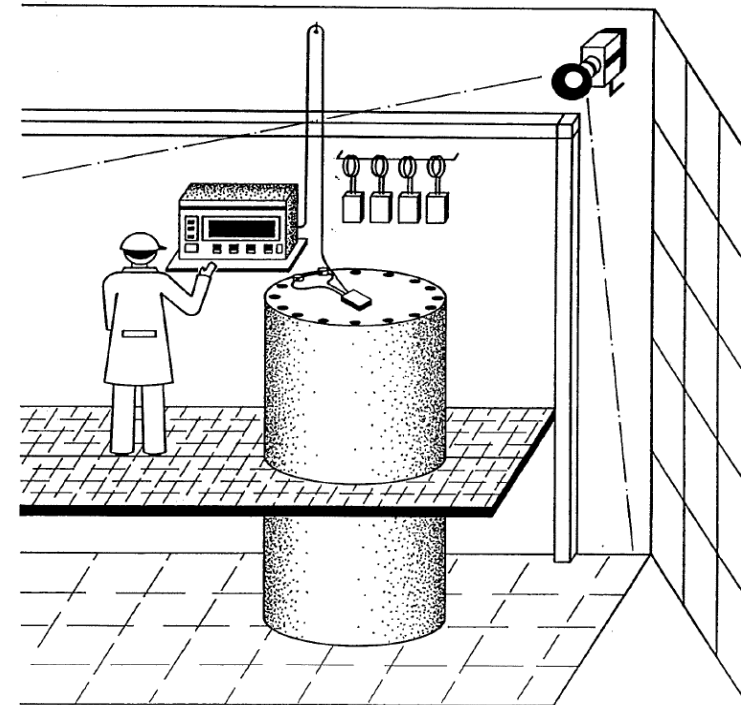
## **Short-Notice Random Inspections (SNRI) as a moment of unpredictability**

- Unannounced inspection on randomly selected site leads to difficulties
  - Joint inspection with Euratom not possible
  - Usually preparation time to arrange inspector access required
- Instead of UI, 24-48 h notice time is introduced → SNRI
- Condition: Optical surveillance to cover the notice period
- Application of Remote Data Transmission (RDT): check State-of-Health (SoH) of surveillance during notice period

## Role of Equipment for IS Implementation – Example 2

### Castor cask sealing by Euratom or operator

- IS: Application of electr. seal on loaded cask under surveillance by EURATOM or operator
- Operator requires a confirmation, whether seal attachment procedure was successful
  - „User Terminal“ for cask-sealing
    - Step-by-step Instructions
    - Feedback to the user
    - Confirmation on successful completion of the procedure
- Application of RDT to retrieve SoH and sensor data (Seal + surveillance) prior and after sealing procedure



Configuration of „IT 90“  
Source: JOPAG/06.92-PRG-232,  
Forschungszentrum Jülich

# Equipment Features – „Smart Sensors“

## Equipment Features for IS:

- Unattended
- Autonomous
- RDT capable
- Provides State-of-Health data
- Allows data sharing for joint-use
- Data integration
- Permits delegation of tasks to the RSAC/operator

## „Smart Sensors“ \*:

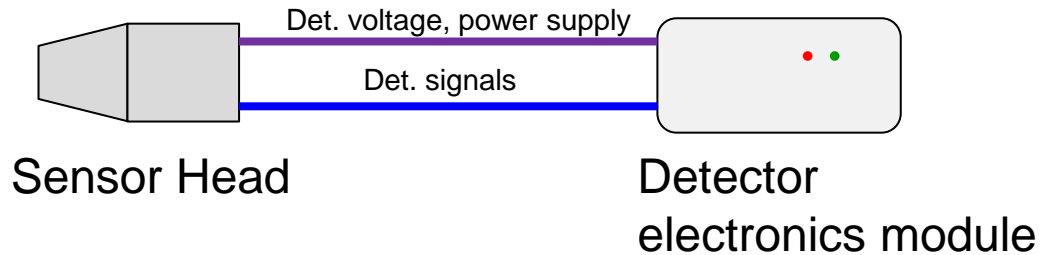
- Digital Sensors
  - Digital authentication in proximity to the sensor
  - Data encryption
  - Local data storage, plus autonomy from external power
  - Data transmission capabilities
  - Tamper-indicating enclosure of sensor
- Favourable equipment features for IS implementation



\*) See also G. Neumann, K. Gaertner, B. Richter (1997): „*The Use of Smart Sensors and its Implications on Safeguards Procedures*“, Proc. 38<sup>th</sup> INMM Annual Meeting

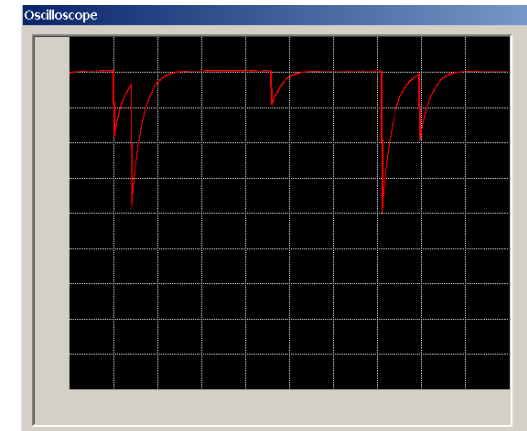
M. Stein, et al. (2009): „*The Next Generation Surveillance System, Development Project Overview*“, Proc. 31st ESARDA Annual Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania

# Radiation Detection Systems as „Smart Sensors“



e.g. Multi-channel analyzer with digital pulse processing

- Data storage on device
- Data communication
- Information on SoH:
  - Internal Temperature, Detector temperature
  - Diagnostics of analog detector signals („oscilloscope mode“)
  - pre-amp supply currents
- Add encryption + authentication
- Add tamper-indicating enclosure



GBS Elektronik, “MCA-527 Digital Multi-Channel Analyzer User Manual”, <http://www.gbs-elektronik.de>

# Summary

## Implications of Integrated Safeguards

- less effort for on-site verification
- Longer time-intervalls between inspections
- Increased importance of unattended sensors and RDT
- Reliance on IAEA/RSAC cooperation
- Benefits from smartly designed equipment
- Further improvement by integration of data from various sensors